

Migratory Bird Hunting Digest 2014

Dove, Rail, Snipe, Teal, Woodcock



NOFPADOL PAOTHONG

Serving nature and you®

Blue-winged teal

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What's New for 2014?

- The possession limit for sora and Virginia rails has increased to three times the daily bag limit. See the back cover for daily bag and possession limits.
- You may now purchase Federal Duck Stamps online. See Page 4.

Permit and Stamp Requirements

To pursue, take, possess, and transport doves, rails, snipe, teal, and woodcock in Missouri, a hunter must possess and carry the following, unless exempt:

1) **Missouri permit¹ to hunt small game is required of:**

- Missouri residents age 16 through 64
- Nonresidents age 16 and older

An annual permit is available to residents for \$10 and nonresidents for \$80 from any permit vendor. A daily permit is also available to nonresidents from any permit vendor for \$11 per day.

Exemption: Missouri resident landowners hunting on their own land do not need a Missouri small game hunting permit, but the Migratory Bird Hunting Permit is required.

2) **Missouri Migratory Bird Hunting Permit¹ is required of:**

- Residents and nonresidents age 16 and over

This permit is available for \$6 from any permit vendor. Purchase of this permit satisfies requirements for Migratory Game Bird Harvest Registration.

3) **Federal Duck Stamp is required of:**

- Every teal hunter age 16 and over (Dove, rail, snipe, and woodcock hunters do not need this stamp.)

To be valid, the Federal Duck Stamp must be signed in ink across the face. The stamps cost \$15 and are available online (see Page 4), at U.S. Post Offices, and at some permit vendors.

Permit Requirements for Hunters Younger Than 16

Resident and nonresident hunters age 15 and younger do not need to purchase permits to hunt doves, rails, snipe, teal, and woodcock in Missouri. However, they either must be in the immediate presence of a properly licensed adult hunter or have in their possession a valid hunter-education card while hunting.

Who may purchase resident permits?

- Any person who does not claim resident privileges in another state or country, and whose actual residence and legal permanent home address are both in Missouri, and have been for at least 30 days before applying for the permit. Owning real estate or attending a Missouri school does not in itself make you a legal resident.
- Missouri residents employed by the United States in the District of Columbia or serving in the U.S. armed forces. (Immediate family members who reside with them also may purchase resident permits.)
- All members of the U.S. armed forces stationed and residing in Missouri on permanent change-of-station status and immediate family members residing with them.
- Any honorably discharged military veteran having a service-related disability of 60 percent or greater, or who was a prisoner of war during military service; must carry a certified statement of eligibility from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs while hunting or purchasing permits.
- Any member of the U.S. military currently assigned as a patient to a Warrior Transition Brigade, Warrior Transition Unit, or a military medical center; must carry orders showing assignment to a Warrior Transition Brigade, Warrior Transition Unit, or admissions verification to a military medical center while hunting or purchasing permits.

¹All hunters born on or after Jan. 1, 1967, must complete an approved hunter-education course and display their card before purchasing any firearms hunting permit.

- Nonresidents who are registered students attending a public or private secondary, postsecondary, or vocational school in Missouri and who live in Missouri while attending school; must carry evidence of a Missouri residence and student status while hunting. **Note:** Nonresident students who qualify for resident permits must purchase them at Conservation Department offices.
- Immigrants who possess an I-551 Resident Alien Card and who do not claim resident privileges in another state or country, and whose actual residence and legal permanent home address are both in Missouri, and have been for at least 30 days before purchasing a permit.

Where to Purchase Permits

Purchase Missouri small game hunting permits and the Missouri Migratory Bird Hunting Permit:

- Over the counter from any permit vendor. No surcharges will be assessed.
- Online anytime using the e-Permits System at **mdc.mo.gov/epermits**. Use your credit card to pay a \$1 surcharge. Print your permit at home and have it in hand immediately.
- By telephone at 800-392-4115. Use your credit card to pay a \$2 surcharge. Allow 10 days for delivery.

New! You may now buy Federal Duck Stamps online. Simply visit **www.mo.wildlifelicenses.com**. A handling fee of \$2.50 will be added to the \$15 cost of the stamp. An electronic duck stamp, or e-Stamp, will be issued to you, and a paper duck stamp will be mailed to you. The e-Stamp may be used immediately and is valid for 45 days. After 45 days, you must carry the paper stamp. E-Stamps may be purchased from your home computer or from many permit vendors. Paper stamps may be purchased without handling fees at U.S. Post Offices and some Conservation Department offices. Duck stamps are no longer sold at waterfowl hunting areas, except for Columbia Bottom.

Apprentice Hunter Authorization

Hunters age 16 and older who are not hunter-education certified may hunt with firearms, as long as they:

- Purchase an Apprentice Hunter Authorization;
- Purchase a hunting permit for the season they want to hunt; and
- Hunt in the immediate presence of a properly licensed adult age 18 or older who has a valid hunter-education certificate card or was born before Jan. 1, 1967.

Note: The Apprentice Hunter Authorization by itself does not allow you to hunt. It only allows those who have not completed a hunter-education course to purchase firearms permits throughout the permit year. The Apprentice Hunter Authorization can be purchased for no more than two years.

A photograph of three people in camouflage clothing and hats, smiling outdoors. A man and a woman stand behind a young boy who is sitting in front of them. They are all wearing camouflage hats and jackets. The boy is holding a small object in his hands.

ENJOY MORE TIME HERE

Ever had a lost or forgotten permit spoil your hunting plans? Not anymore. The Conservation Department's e-Permits System lets you buy online, print your permit at home, and have it in hand immediately. You can even reprint the permit if you lose or damage it.

Find out how to use and enjoy e-Permits at

mdc.mo.gov/epermits

Then head to your favorite hunting spot!

Not comfortable with online purchases? You can still buy your fishing, hunting, and trapping permits by phone, at any MDC office, or from your usual vendor.



Teal Status

Blue-winged teal are second only to mallards as the most numerous duck in North America. Since 1955, their breeding population has ranged from 2.7 million to 9.2 million birds with the most recent 10-year average (2005–2014) weighing in at 7.2 million. Teal populations fluctuate with changing wetland conditions; numbers decline during dry years and increase during wet years. Improved wetland conditions in the north-central U.S. have resulted in blue-winged teal estimates exceeding 8 million birds during three of the past four years.

Blue-winged teal are among the earliest ducks to migrate south during fall and the latest to head north during spring. The first blue-winged teal typically arrive in Missouri during August, and their numbers usually peak around mid-September. Most are far south of the state by the time the regular duck season opens. Teal stay in Missouri a relatively short time, so the best hunting usually occurs when cold fronts bring winds favorable for migration. Teal may stay a few days in shallow wetlands with flooded vegetation, where they primarily eat seeds of wetland plants and aquatic invertebrates such as insects and snails.

Blue-winged teal, green-winged teal, and cinnamon teal are legal during the September teal season. Green-winged teal may make up nearly 25 percent of the teal harvest during some years, and a higher proportion of green-winged teal are harvested during the latter part of teal season. Cinnamon teal, a western species, are rare in Missouri.

2014 Farm Bill Supports Farming and Wetlands

Conservation has been part of federal agricultural policy since the 1985 Farm Bill offered incentives to encourage farmers to leave wetlands and marginal, highly erodible lands out of production. But in 1996, wetland conservation was removed from some federal farm programs, and farmers no longer had to conserve wetlands to receive subsidized crop insurance. Other changes in federal policy and advances in farming technology resulted in large-scale conversion of native grassland into cropland throughout the Prairie Pothole Region, the heart of the U.S. “duck factory.” This was particularly bad for waterfowl that depend upon these grasslands for nesting and raising young.

The 2014 Farm Bill could stop or even reverse these trends. It includes conservation provisions such as a return of conservation compliance to crop insurance and a sodbuster program, which is aimed at limiting the conversion of native prairie to cropland in the top duck-producing states of Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The result could be a win-win in which farmers continue to have a safety net and waterfowl populations benefit from healthy wetlands and grasslands.

A map of North and Central America, including the United States, Canada, Mexico, and northern South America. The map is overlaid with numerous orange dots, which represent band-recovery locations for blue-winged teal. The dots are most densely clustered in the Prairie Pothole Region of the central United States and Canada, and along the Gulf Coast of Mexico, Central America, and northern South America. The map also shows geographical features like the Great Lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea.

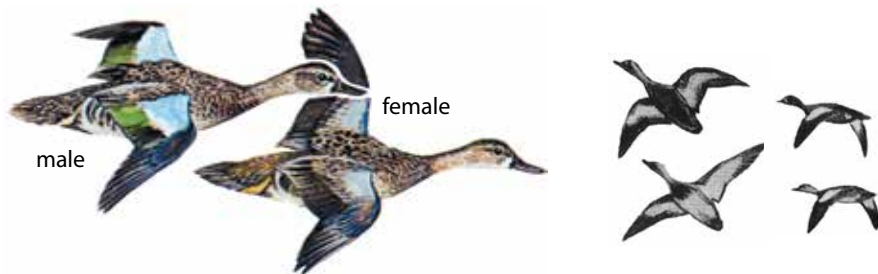
Blue-Winged Teal are Long-Distance Travelers

Orange dots on this map show band-recovery locations for blue-winged teal. Teal breed primarily in the Prairie Pothole Region of the U.S. and Canada and winter from the Gulf Coast of Mexico to northern South America. In the U.S., the highest concentrations of over-wintering teal occur along the Gulf Coast of south Texas and the peninsula of Florida.

LEGAL during teal season

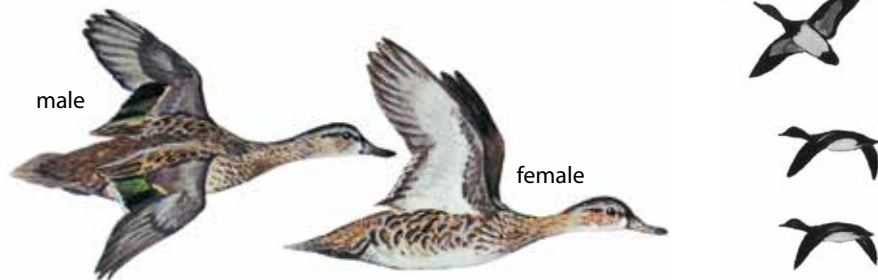
Blue-winged teal

Blue-winged teal are Missouri's most common teal species. Their small size, rapid flight, and blue wing patches help with identification. **Be careful, though. Shovelers and wood ducks also have blue wing patches.**



Green-winged teal

Green-winged teal are North America's smallest duck. Their size, rapid flight, and iridescent-green wing patches help to identify these ducks.



Cinnamon teal

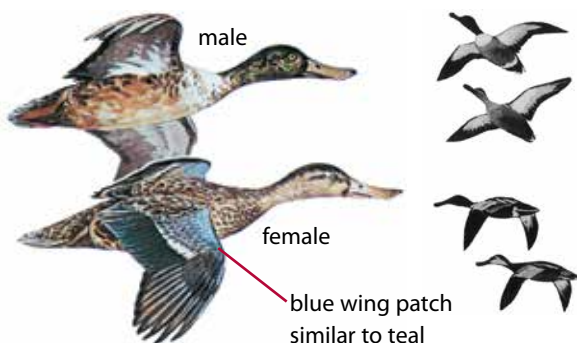
Cinnamon teal are extremely rare in Missouri. In the fall, they look similar to blue-winged teal.



ILLEGAL during teal season

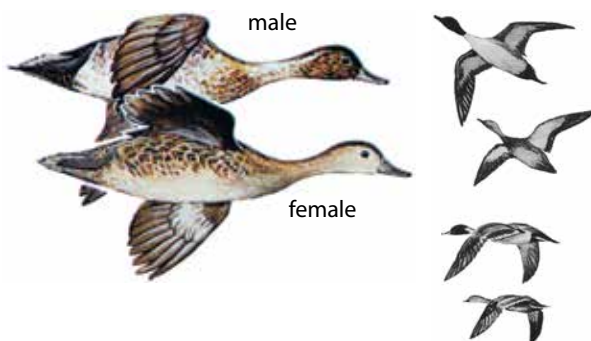
Northern shoveler

Be careful! Shovelers sport blue wing patches and often are mixed in with flocks of blue-winged teal. The spoon-shaped bill, slower wingbeat, and slightly larger body help separate this duck from teal.



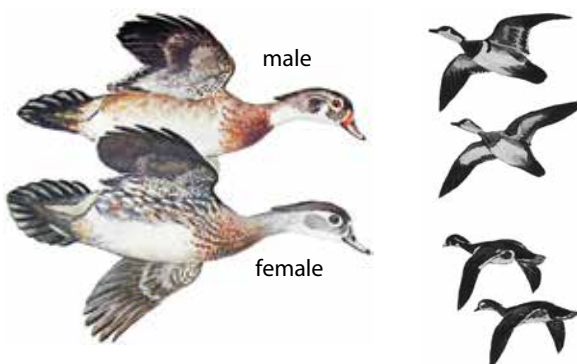
Northern pintail

Pintails can turn up in Missouri during teal season. They lack blue wing patches. Long, graceful bodies and pointed tails help to identify these early migrants.



Wood duck

Be careful! Like blue-winged teal, wood ducks have a blue wing patch. The square tail, blocky head, larger size, and slower wingbeat confirm this duck's identity.



Illustrations from *Ducks at a Distance: A Waterfowl Identification Guide*.
Used with permission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Three Species of Doves Provide Hunting Opportunities Statewide

Along with mourning doves, Eurasian collared-doves and white-winged doves are legal to hunt. Allowing hunting for these three species maintains the integrity of mourning dove populations and provides more hunting opportunities.

Mourning doves are found in every county in Missouri, with greatest densities occurring in southeastern counties. The other two dove species have expanded their ranges into Missouri. White-winged doves, native to the southern United States, are found statewide. Eurasian collared-doves have been documented statewide, though their greatest concentrations are in the southeast. Predictions about dove distributions and numbers are difficult to make prior to the hunting season because dove migration depends upon the weather and food availability.

Doves benefit from cultivated areas and are especially abundant in crop fields and weedy areas. Preferred foods include corn, sunflower seeds, and small grains. Doves also eat seeds from pigweed, crotons, panic grasses, foxtails, and ragweed, but sunflowers seem to be the most dependable lure crop.

Dove hunting regulations are based upon information from banding programs and roadside, harvest, and wing collection surveys. This information is used to select one of three available options set by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: 22 doves a day, 15 doves a day, or 8 doves a day. Each option allows for 70 days of hunting. For 2014, the combined daily bag limit is 15. The combined possession limit for doves is 45. All three dove species count toward daily and possession limits. See the back cover for more information.

Dove Hunting on Public Land

Last year about 5,668 acres (835 fields) on 80 conservation areas were actively managed for doves. Dove hunting fields are planted in sunflowers, wheat, millet, buckwheat, corn, or a combination of the above. Each field provides a different type of hunting experience.

To locate dove fields, contact the regional office in the area you want to hunt. Maps of areas that have dove fields are available from the Department's website at **mdc.mo.gov/18183**.

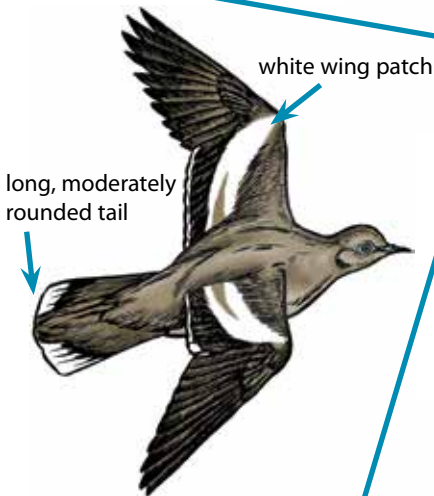
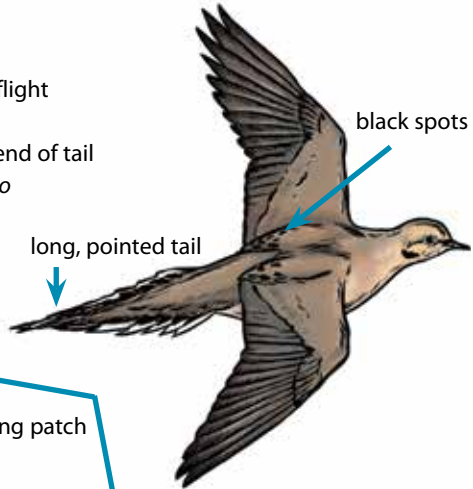
REMEMBER: Keep Missouri litter free.

Be sure to pack out empty shotgun shells and shell boxes when you leave for the day.

Dove Identification

Mourning dove

- ▶ Grayish-brown
- ▶ More rapid wing beat, erratic flight path than white-winged dove
- ▶ 12 inches from tip of beak to end of tail
- ▶ Call is a soft, inflected *cooAHoo* followed by several coos

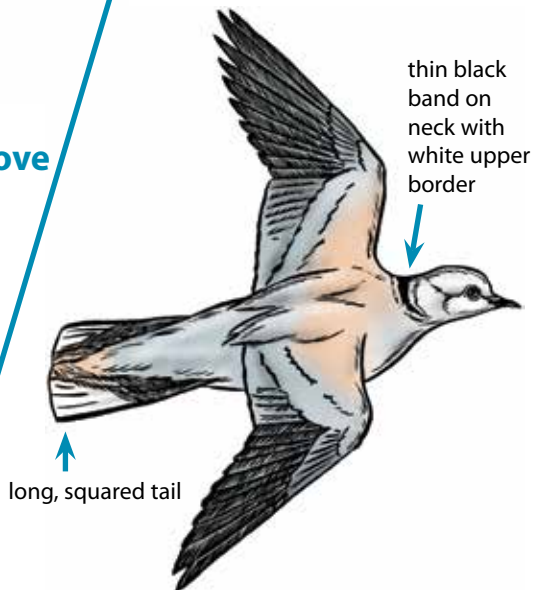


White-winged dove

- ▶ Grayish-brown
- ▶ Slightly larger than mourning dove
- ▶ Call is a soft *hoo-hoo hoo-hoo* with the final note descending

Eurasian collared dove

- ▶ Gray
- ▶ 15 inches from tip of beak to end of tail
- ▶ Call is a three-part *coo* with similar tone to a domestic pigeon



Report Your Bands to reportband.gov

Bands recovered and reported by hunters provide important information about survival, migration, harvest rates, and distributions for a variety of migratory game birds.

To report band numbers from all types of birds (except pigeons), go online at **reportband.gov** or call 1-800-327-BAND (2263). You will receive a certificate of appreciation via email and information about the bird. The band is yours to keep.

Thanks for doing your part to help manage migratory game birds.

Hunters Provide Valuable Dove Data by Reporting Bands and Collecting Wings

Mourning doves are one of the most widely distributed and abundant birds in North America. They also are a popular game bird that is hunted in 39 of the lower 48 states. Up-to-date survival and harvest rate information is critical for understanding the effects of annual hunting regulations on mourning dove populations, and banding is an important tool for obtaining this information.

Missouri, in cooperation with other dove hunting states, is participating in a nationwide mourning dove banding program. Information from this program will be used to determine mourning dove harvest rates, estimate annual survival, and provide information regarding the geographical distribution of harvest.

From 2003 to 2012, more than 24,000 mourning doves were banded in Missouri, and more than 5,800 banded doves were reported by hunters. Captured doves are fitted with a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) band inscribed with an identification number, Web address, and toll-free telephone number for band reporting.

Hunters should examine their mourning doves for leg bands. By reporting banded doves, you help manage this important migratory bird resource. If you harvest a banded dove, follow the instructions at the top of this page.

Missouri also is cooperating with the USFWS in collecting mourning dove wings from hunters. Randomly selected hunters will be asked to save one wing from each dove during the first week of the season and mail the wings (postage free) to the USFWS. Hunters using high-use public areas may be asked to provide dove wings as part of the monitoring effort. Data from the wings, in combination with information from banded birds, will be used to help establish hunting regulations.



JIM RATHER

Mourning dove

Falconry Season for Migratory Game Birds

- Doves may be taken Sept. 1–Dec. 16 from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.
- Ducks, mergansers, and coots may be taken Sept. 6–21 from sunrise to sunset. The season dates for the remainder of the falconry duck, merganser, and coot season will be announced following the August Conservation Commission meeting.

The daily bag limit shall not exceed three birds (doves, ducks, mergansers, and/or coots) singly or in the aggregate. The possession limit shall not exceed nine birds singly or in the aggregate.

Additional falconry regulations, including permit requirements, can be found in chapters 7 and 9 of the *Wildlife Code of Missouri*, which is available online at sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/3csr/3csr.asp.

Note: According to rule 3 CSR 10-5.216 of the *Wildlife Code of Missouri*, if you have been convicted of multiple or major violations of the *Code* in the past five years, the Conservation Commission may consider suspending or revoking your hunting, trapping, and/or fishing privileges regardless of any previous court action. The point system the Commission uses to assess *Code* violations is explained at mdc.mo.gov/node/16861.

Rail, Snipe, and Woodcock Identification

The following species are legal to hunt during migratory bird seasons. See the back cover for season dates and limits.

■ **AMERICAN WOODCOCK**, 11 inches from beak to tail, forage in woodlands near water, moist pastures, and forested floodplains. Most common in eastern Missouri along the Mississippi lowlands, they are distinguished by extremely long bills, round, plump bodies, short tails and legs, and large black eyes. The back is dark and the underparts buff. When flushed, their rounded, short wings make a whirring sound.

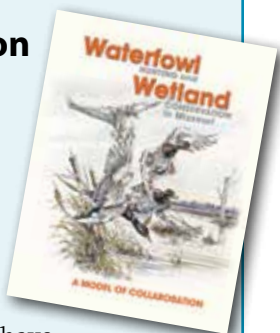
■ **SORA**, 9 inches from beak to tail, are common migrants that forage primarily for seeds in marshes, swamps, wet pastures, and flooded fields. Adults have a short, yellow bill and black face. Cheeks and breast are gray with a barred belly. The back is dark brown mixed with reddish-tan and streaked with white. Call is a loud, descending, nasal whinny.

■ **VIRGINIA RAIL**, 9 inches from beak to tail, forage in marshes and swamps. Adults have a black back with rusty wing patches, gray face, and reddish bill and legs. Underparts are cinnamon with heavily barred black and white flanks. Call is a series of one- and two-syllable notes, *kik, kik, kik, kidik, kidik, kidik*.

■ **WILSON'S (COMMON) SNIBE**, 11 inches from beak to tail, forage in marshes, swamps, wet pastures, crop stubble, and drainage ditches. They have a long bill, plump body, and black- and white-streaked head. The back is brown and black with strong white streaks. When surprised, it takes off in a zigzag pattern and calls a harsh *scaip, scaip*.

Book Supports Wetland Conservation

The success of Missouri's waterfowl and wetland conservation is not an accident. Skillful execution of well-designed plans, public and private partnerships, strong citizen support, and dedicated funding have all led to the quality wetland habitats and migratory bird populations we enjoy today. A new book, *Waterfowl Hunting and Wetland Conservation in Missouri — A Model of Collaboration*, chronicles this success. The authors, many of them former waterfowl biologists and wetland managers, have donated their services to produce the book. Sponsors — anchored by Bass Pro Shops, the Missouri Department of Conservation, Ducks Unlimited, the Conservation Federation of Missouri, the Missouri Conservation Heritage Foundation, and private citizens — have covered production costs. All proceeds from sales will be dedicated to wetland and waterfowl conservation. The book will be available in October. For details, visit mochf.org.

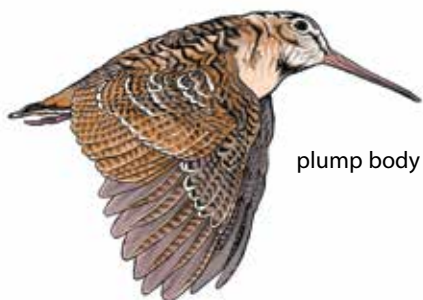


LEGAL during migratory bird season

American woodcock

buff-colored
body and wings

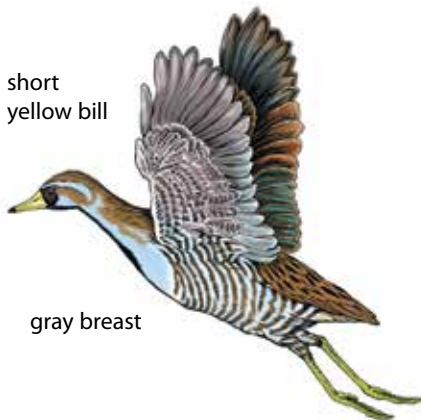
long pink bill



plump body

Sora

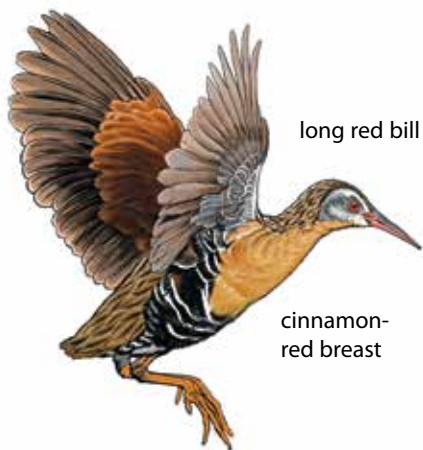
short
yellow bill



gray breast

yellow legs
dangle in flight

Virginia rail



long red bill

cinnamon-
red breast

reddish-orange legs
dangle in flight

Wilson's (common) snipe

long gray bill



white belly

short,
dark wings

plump body

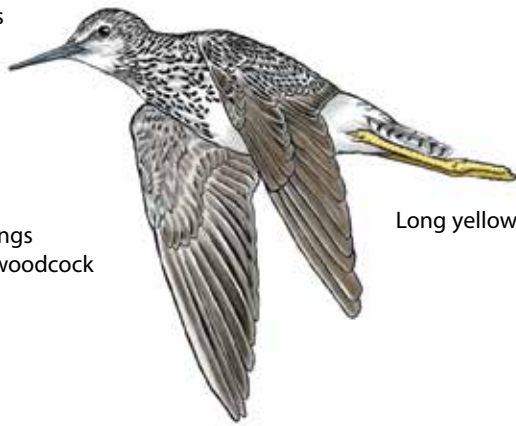
ILLEGAL during migratory bird seasons

The following shorebirds look similar to snipe and woodcock but are illegal to hunt during the migratory bird seasons. Be certain you have correctly identified your target before you pull the trigger.

Lesser and greater yellowlegs

Gray bill, shorter than the bills of snipe or woodcock

Lighter-colored underwings compared to snipe and woodcock



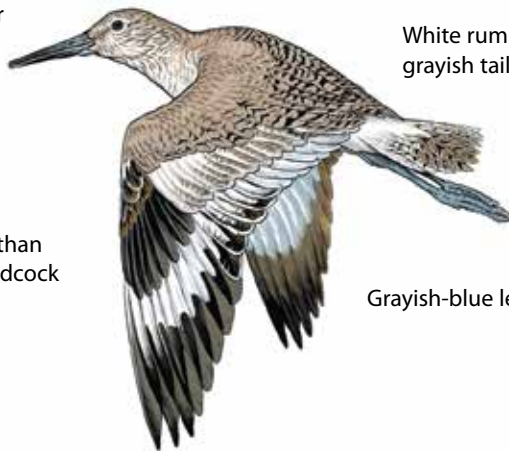
Long yellow legs

Willet

Gray bill, shorter and heavier compared to snipe and woodcock

Larger body than snipe or woodcock

White rump, grayish tail



Grayish-blue legs

Long-billed and short-billed dowitchers

Long bill



White wedge extends from tail to middle of back

Stilt sandpiper

Slimmer than snipe and woodcock

Gray bill, pronounced droop at the tip, shorter than the bills of snipe or woodcock



Long, greenish-yellow legs

Federal Regulations Summary

In addition to state regulations, the following federal rules apply to the hunting of migratory game birds. **Note:** This is only a summary. For more information, visit [gpoaccess.gov/cfr/](https://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/), where a complete version of Title 50, Part 20 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* can be found. When state law is different from federal law, hunters must follow the more restrictive law.

No person shall take migratory game birds:

- With a trap, snare, net, rifle, pistol, swivel gun, shotgun larger than 10 gauge, punt gun, battery gun, machine gun, fish hook, poison, drug, explosive, or stupefying substance.
- With a shotgun capable of holding more than three shells, unless it is plugged with a one-piece filler that is incapable of removal without disassembling the gun.
- From or by means, aid, or use of a sink box or any other type of low-floating device having a depression affording the hunter a means of concealment beneath the surface of the water.
- From or by means, aid, or use of any motor vehicle, motor-driven land conveyance, or aircraft of any kind, except that paraplegics and persons missing one or both legs may take from any stationary motor vehicle or stationary motor-driven land conveyance.
- From or by means of any motorboat or other craft having a motor attached, or any sailboat, unless the motor has been completely shut off and/or the sails furled, and its progress therefrom has ceased.
- By the use or aid of live birds as decoys. All live, tame, or captive ducks and geese shall be removed for a period of 10 consecutive days prior to hunting, and confined within an enclosure which substantially reduces the audibility of their calls and totally conceals such birds from the sight of wild migratory waterfowl.
- By the use or aid of recorded or electrically amplified bird calls or sounds, or recorded or electrically amplified imitations of bird calls or sounds.
- By means or aid of any motor-driven land, water, or air conveyance, or any sailboat used for the purpose of or resulting in the concentrating, driving, rallying, or stirring up of any migratory bird.
- By the aid of baiting (placing grain, salt, or other feed to constitute a lure or attraction), or on or over any baited area, where a person knows or reasonably should know that the area is or has been baited. An area is considered to be baited for 10 days after the complete removal of bait. The following do not constitute baited areas or baiting: standing crops or flooded standing crops; standing, flooded, or manipulated natural vegetation; flooded harvested croplands; lands where seeds have been scattered solely as the result of a normal agricultural planting, harvesting,

post-harvest manipulation, or normal soil stabilization practice; hunting from a blind or other place of concealment that is camouflaged with natural vegetation or vegetation from agricultural crops as long as such camouflaging does not result in the exposing or scattering of grain. Normal agricultural practices must be conducted in accordance with recommendations of the State Extension Specialists of the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture — Cooperative Extension Service. A normal agricultural planting is undertaken for the purpose of producing a crop. Waterfowl may not be hunted over freshly planted wildlife food plots where grain or seed has been distributed, scattered, or exposed because these plots are not normal agricultural plantings or normal soil stabilization practices. For doves only, grain or feed distributed or scattered solely as the result of manipulation of an agricultural crop on the land where it was grown does not constitute baiting.

WANTON WASTE: No person shall kill or cripple any migratory game bird without making a reasonable effort to retrieve the bird, and retain it in one's actual custody, at the place where taken or between that place and either (a) one's automobile or principal means of land transportation; or (b) one's personal abode or temporary or transient place of lodging; or (c) a migratory bird preservation facility; or (d) a post office; or (e) a common carrier facility.

OPENING DAY OF A SEASON: No person on the opening day of the season shall possess any freshly killed migratory game birds in excess of the daily bag limit or aggregate daily bag limit, whichever applies.

FIELD POSSESSION LIMIT: No person shall possess, have in custody, or transport more than the daily bag limit or aggregate daily bag limit, whichever applies, of migratory game birds, tagged or not tagged, at or between the place where taken and either (a) one's automobile or principal means of land transportation; or (b) one's personal abode or temporary or transient place of lodging; or (c) a migratory bird preservation facility; or (d) a post office; or (e) a common carrier facility.

TAGGING REQUIREMENTS: No person shall put or leave any migratory game birds at any place (other than one's personal abode), or in the custody of another person for picking, cleaning, processing, shipping, transportation, or storage (including temporary storage), or for the purpose of having taxidermy services performed, unless such birds have a tag attached, signed by the hunter, stating the hunter's address, the total number and species of birds, and the date such birds were killed. Migratory game birds being transported in any vehicle as the personal baggage of the possessor shall not be considered as being in storage or temporary storage.

CUSTODY OF BIRDS OF ANOTHER: No person shall receive or have in custody any migratory game birds belonging to another person unless such birds are properly tagged.

TERMINATION OF POSSESSION: Subject to all other requirements of this part, the possession of birds taken by any hunter shall be deemed to have ceased when such birds have been delivered by the hunter to another person as a gift; or have been delivered by the hunter to a post office, a common carrier, or a migratory bird preservation facility and consigned for transport by the Postal Service or a common carrier to some person other than the hunter.

GIFT OF MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS: No person may receive, possess, or give to another any freshly killed migratory game birds as a gift, except at the personal abodes of the donor or donee, unless such birds have a tag attached, signed by the hunter who took the birds, stating such hunter's address, the total number and species of birds, and the date such birds were taken.

TRANSPORTATION OF BIRDS OF ANOTHER: No person shall transport migratory game birds belonging to another person unless such birds are properly tagged.

SPECIES IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENT: No person shall transport within the United States any migratory game birds, except doves and band-tailed pigeons, unless the head or one fully feathered wing remains attached to each such bird at all times while being transported from the place where taken until they have arrived at the personal abode of the possessor or a migratory bird preservation facility.

MARKING PACKAGE OR CONTAINER: No person shall transport by the U.S. Postal Service or a common carrier migratory game birds unless the package or container in which such birds are transported has the name and address of the shipper and the consignee and an accurate statement of the numbers of each species of birds therein contained clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof.

NONTOXIC SHOT: Shot (either in shotshells or as loose shot for muzzleloading) possessed or used while hunting teal statewide, or doves, rails, snipe, and woodcock as designated by posting on public areas, must be approved as nontoxic by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. As of July 2014, shot types approved as being nontoxic are:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ■ Bismuth-tin | ■ Tungsten-iron-polymer |
| ■ Iron (steel) | ■ Tungsten-matrix |
| ■ Iron-tungsten | ■ Tungsten-polymer |
| ■ Iron-tungsten-nickel | ■ Tungsten-tin-bismuth |
| ■ Tungsten-bronze (two types) | ■ Tungsten-tin-iron |
| ■ Tungsten-iron-copper-nickel | ■ Tungsten-tin-iron-nickel |



Some Conservation Areas Require Nontoxic Shot

Ingesting lead shot can be fatal to all vertebrates including waterfowl, doves, and scavenging birds such as eagles. Evidence points to lead poisoning occurring in more than 134 species including amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals.

A nontoxic-shot only regulation for all hunting with a shotgun is in effect at 21 conservation areas. These areas have larger wetlands where sizeable numbers of waterfowl and shorebirds concentrate in the fall and spring.

The nontoxic-shot rule on these areas applies to all hunting with a shotgun including dove, turkey, quail, rabbit, and squirrel hunting. Since 1991, waterfowl hunters in Missouri have used nontoxic shot for all duck, goose, and coot hunting regardless of where they were hunting.

Many of the 21 conservation areas included in this nontoxic-shot requirement offer good dove hunting, which can be a significant source of lead shot poisoning in birds. Good quality nontoxic-shot shells for all gauges are available commercially at a reasonable cost.

Use or possession of lead shot is prohibited for hunting on the following Department of Conservation areas:

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| ■ Black Island | ■ Fountain Grove | ■ Montrose |
| ■ Bob Brown | ■ Four Rivers | ■ Nodaway Valley |
| ■ Columbia Bottom | ■ Grand Pass | ■ Otter Slough |
| ■ Cooley Lake | ■ B.K. Leach Memorial | ■ Schell-Osage |
| ■ Coon Island | ■ Little Bean Marsh | ■ Settle's Ford |
| ■ Duck Creek | ■ Little River | ■ Ted Shanks |
| ■ Eagle Bluffs | ■ Marais Temps Clair | ■ Ten Mile Pond |



Director,
Department of Conservation
Robert L. Ziehmer

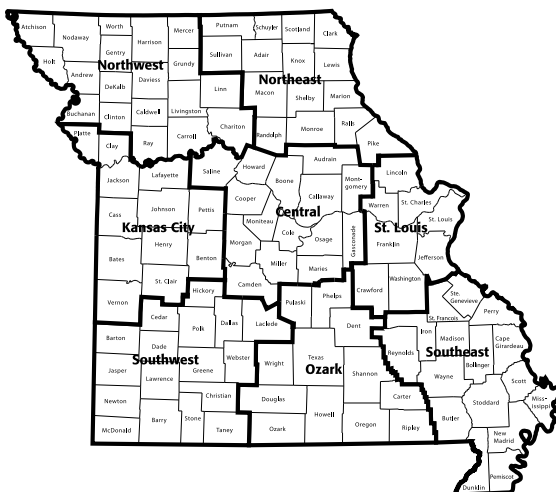
The Conservation Commission

Don C. Bedell
James T. Blair, IV
Marilynn J. Bradford
David W. Murphy

**Missouri Department of
Conservation**
PO Box 180
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180
573-751-4115
mdc.mo.gov

Equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from programs of the Missouri Department of Conservation is available to all individuals without regard to their race, color, national origin, sex, age or disability. Questions should be directed to the Department of Conservation, PO Box 180, Jefferson City, MO 65102, 573-751-4115 (voice) or 800-735-2966 (TTY), or to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Federal Assistance, 4401 N Fairfax Drive, Mail Stop: MBSP-4020, Arlington, VA 22203.

Contact Information



Central Region

3500 East Gans Road
Columbia, MO 65201
573-815-7900

Kansas City Region

12405 SE Ranson Road
Lee's Summit, MO 64082
816-622-0900

Northeast Region

3500 S. Baltimore
Kirksville, MO 63501
660-785-2420

Northwest Region

701 James McCarthy Drive
St. Joseph, MO 64507
816-271-3100

Ozark Region

551 Joe Jones Blvd.
West Plains, MO 65775
417-256-7161

Southeast Region

2302 County Park Drive
Cape Girardeau, MO 63701
573-290-5730

Southwest Region

2630 N. Mayfair
Springfield, MO 65803
417-895-6880

St. Louis Region

2360 Highway D
St. Charles, MO 63304
636-441-4554

Sunrise and Sunset at Jefferson City, Mo.

Central Standard Time

DAY	SEPT. 2014		OCT. 2014		NOV. 2014		DEC. 2014	
	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.
1	6:38	7:39	7:05	6:51	7:35	6:09	7:07	4:48
2	6:39	7:37	7:06	6:50	6:37	5:08	7:08	4:48
3	6:40	7:36	7:06	6:48	6:38	5:07	7:09	4:48
4	6:41	7:34	7:07	6:47	6:39	5:05	7:10	4:48
5	6:42	7:33	7:08	6:45	6:40	5:04	7:11	4:47
6	6:42	7:31	7:09	6:44	6:41	5:03	7:12	4:47
7	6:43	7:29	7:10	6:42	6:42	5:02	7:13	4:47
8	6:44	7:28	7:11	6:41	6:43	5:02	7:14	4:47
9	6:45	7:26	7:12	6:39	6:44	5:01	7:15	4:48
10	6:46	7:25	7:13	6:38	6:45	5:00	7:15	4:48
11	6:47	7:23	7:14	6:36	6:46	4:59	7:16	4:48
12	6:48	7:22	7:15	6:35	6:47	4:58	7:17	4:48
13	6:49	7:20	7:16	6:33	6:49	4:57	7:18	4:48
14	6:49	7:18	7:17	6:32	6:50	4:56	7:18	4:48
15	6:50	7:17	7:18	6:30	6:51	4:56	7:19	4:49
16	6:51	7:15	7:19	6:29	6:52	4:55	7:20	4:49
17	6:52	7:14	7:20	6:28	6:53	4:54		
18	6:53	7:12	7:21	6:26	6:54	4:54		
19	6:54	7:10	7:22	6:25	6:55	4:53		
20	6:55	7:09	7:23	6:24	6:56	4:52		
21	6:56	7:07	7:24	6:22	6:57	4:52		
22	6:56	7:06	7:25	6:21	6:58	4:51		
23	6:57	7:04	7:26	6:20	6:59	4:51		
24	6:58	7:02	7:27	6:18	7:00	4:50		
25	6:59	7:01	7:28	6:17	7:01	4:50		
26	7:00	6:59	7:29	6:16	7:02	4:49		
27	7:01	6:58	7:30	6:15	7:03	4:49		
28	7:02	6:56	7:31	6:13	7:04	4:49		
29	7:03	6:55	7:32	6:12	7:05	4:48		
30	7:04	6:53	7:33	6:11	7:06	4:48		
31			7:34	6:10				

This table is for Jefferson City and points on the same longitude north and south. For locations east, subtract one minute for each 13.5 miles of airline distance. For locations west, add one minute for each 13.5 miles. **Sunrise and sunset from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1 have been converted to daylight saving time.** To calculate the sunrise and sunset times anywhere in the United States, visit the U.S. Naval Observatory website: **www.usno.navy.mil/USNO/astronomical-applications**.

2014 Hunting Seasons

SPECIES	SEASON DATES	SHOOTING HOURS	DAILY BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT
Mourning, Eurasian Collared, and White-Winged Doves	Sept. 1–Nov. 9	One-half Hour Before Sunrise to Sunset‡	15*	45*
Wilson's (Common) Snipe	Sept. 1–Dec. 16		8	24
Sora and Virginia Rail	Sept. 1–Nov. 9		25*	New! 75*
American Woodcock	Oct. 15–Nov. 28		3	9
Blue-Winged, Green-Winged, and Cinnamon Teal	Sept. 6–21	Sunrise to Sunset‡	6*	18*

*Combined total of all species.

‡See Page 23 for sunrise/sunset table.

Harvest Survey Needs Your Response

When you purchase your Migratory Bird Hunting Permit, the vendor asks you a series of questions about your migratory bird hunting activities of the previous year. The answers you provide place you in a category with other migratory bird hunters by type and amount of hunting activity. This allows the Conservation Department and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, through the cooperative effort known as the Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program, to use harvest surveys to sample hunters from each category. This survey information is extremely important and is considered when establishing migratory bird hunting seasons each year. Your cooperation in supplying this information is vital. If you receive a survey, please complete and return it, even if you did not hunt or were unsuccessful while afield. All the information you provide is important. By completing the survey, you are doing your part to help manage migratory birds.